WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

Locar, News.—The City and Suburban News Eureau of the United Prize and New York Associated Prizes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instinctly disseminated to the press & the whole country.

The Rise in Wages Since 1880.

An interesting comparison between the average wages paid in 1880 to persons employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of this country, and those paid in 1890, is made by Commissioner CARROLL D. WRIGHT in a recent bulletin of the Department of Labor. Mr. WRIGHT'S primary purpose is to refute a fallacious statement, which he quotes, and which has obtained considerable circulation, that the employer gets an excessive share of the fruits of labor, but, incidental to this, he gives the information we mention. His figures are these:

"If the aggregate wages paid in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, he divided by the total number of employees to whom the wages were paid. the quotient will be 347, thus determining the average wages paid to the employees in the manufactur-ing and mechanical industries of the country \$347. Dividing the aggregate value all the products of manufacturing and mechan-ical industries by the number of employees engaged therein, the quotient is 1,905, showing that the average product per employee was \$1,965 \$347 is 17.7 per cent. of the gross value of the per capita product, as stated, leaving a balance, of course of 82.3 per cent., or \$1.618, which the originator of the statement quoted above assumes goes to the em ployer. The 82.3 per cent, of the total product, or \$1,618 per capita, covers all expenses of production,

cost of materials, miscellaneous items, profit, deterioration, interest, everything, in fact, which can be counted as cost of production other than wages.

"Taking the eleventh census, that for 1800, it is found that the value of the gross product per capita for the number of employees sugaged in manufac ing and mechanical industries was \$2.204, and the average annual wages per employee, computed for 1800 as already computed for 1880, was \$445. The refter of the statement quoted above would assume for the eleventh census, that while \$445 was paid to labor, \$1,759 went to the employer. As a matter of fact, of the total product per capita, 20.18 per cent. cent to labor, 55.08 per cent, for materials, and 24.74 ous expenses, salarles, interes

The facts here pointed out-that the average wages earned by factory employees rose from \$847 in 1880 to \$445 in 1890, and that the value of the annual product of their labor rose from \$1,965 per capita in 1880 to \$2,204 per capita in 1890-disposes of one favorite argument of the silverites against the maintenance of the gold standard. Not only is labor better paid than it was in 1880, but its product brings more money, even under the reign of lower prices; and, consequently, the workingman both gets more dollars for his work and more of the fruits of that work for his dollars.

A Subject of Foremost Importance

The efforts of Senator ELKINS to secure the withdrawal of the bonding privilege extended by us to the Canadian Pacific Railway will be supported by the whole force of American sentiment so soon as the people begin to understand the importance of the movement. He will try to bring its discussion into the coming campaign by proposing a declaration regarding the subject in the Republican platform at St. Louis: but the abrogation is so obviously required for the protection of American interests that the Democrats at Chicago cannot afford to allow their political opponents to be alone in calling for so necessary a measure of public policy.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad was con-

structed and is maintained as a link in a chain of subsidized communications designed to threaten our commercial prosperity; yet, as Mr. ELKINS explained in the Senate last Thursday, this great scheme. including subsidized steamship lines connecting the railroad's terminals with England and with Asia, depends for granted by ourselves. The Canadian Pacific is permitted to carry merchandise in bond through American territory; and, as it is a foreign road and consequently independent of the restrictions of the Inter-State Commerce law, it enjoys advantages denied to our own competing roads. It cuts rates and takes away freight from them, thus obtaining the resources upon which its existence depends. It is also conducted in a spirit of hostility to our political interests. The Canadian party distinguished for enmity to us has been made dominant through the influences exerted by that corporation and because of money contributed from its treasury.

All this power for evil the Canadian Pacific derives from the bonding privilege which we have granted it. The road could not possibly live on the business obtainable in Canada itself. For two thousand miles the line extends through an almost absolutely unproductive country, and soon fall into bankruptcy if would we did not furnish it sustenance by means of that privilege. We treat the better than our own alien road far roads. By permitting it to run its freight through our territory without regard to the restrictions and prohibitions of the Inter-State law we discriminate in its favor and give it an advantage its American competitors cannot overcome.

This state of things cannot continue after the public are informed regarding it and understand that by granting the bonding privilege we are sacrificing American intereats to foster hostile British interests. Senator ELKINS has called the attention of Congress and the country to a subject which is not transcended in importance by any other of the international questions now under

Our Relations with Spain.

It is natural that great interest should be felt at Washington in the effect upon Spain of the recognition by our Congress of Cuba's belligerent rights. Yet it is inconceivable that she could be put into a hostile attitude by that act, except in one of two ways.

She might become the prey of mobilew, through some overt act of her angry subjects against our citizens or our flag, in the pentusula or in Cuba; and when apology and amends were opposed by popular feeling, she might drift or be driven into ernment. war with us. But the conduct of the Madrid authorities hitherto makes such folly improbable, and indeed practically impossible except through the Govern

ment's virtually abdicating its control. It is also possible, though no less un likely, that, forecasting Cuba's triumph, Spain may, through a false pride, be willing to invoive herself in hostilities with us under the notion that she could with more honor yield to a stronger nathan to the revolt of a colony whose powers of resistance she has always decried. But here again we can hardly presume the deliberate choice of such costly folly by sane statesmen; and certainly no European country has so many prece-

dents as Spain for yielding in the contest with transatlantic colonies.

The Madrid Government is perfectly well aware that the recognition of Cuba's belligerency is an act strictly within our rights as a sovereign nation, and one, also, that no principle of international law authorizes her to construe as hostile to herself. Her own course in 1861, when she recognized the Confederates within sixty days from the first outbreak, tells her that she has no just complaint against our Congress for its act of recognition. And so far as the character of the revolt is concerned, does any one say that the Cubans have less chance of success to-day than the South had in the spring of 1861?

Even President GRANT's message of December, 1869, which declared that the Cuban revolt of that day had not yet risen to the proportions of a war, expressly announced that "the principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency. either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other."

It may be added that, should Spain go to war with us, the result would be the almost immediate and irretrievable loss of Cuba and this would happen whether she had a good cause of war or not. We cannot presume, therefore, that she would be guilty of the stupidity and madness of going to war for no just cause at all.

Spain and Cuba

The Spanish press declare that the action of Congress in the case of Cuba will only exasperate Spain, will intensify her determination to crush the insurrection, and impel her to execute a yet harsher policy against the insurgents. We have heard of Spain's exasperation

ever since the Cubans struck for independence. She was so highly exasperated at first that she resolved upon a campaign of vengeance; and so she sent to Cuba the greater part of her army and her very best General, with a notification to the Cubans that their doom would be "death or deportation," if they did not surrender. Spanish exasperation against the Cubans, a year ago, was a thing of awful seeming, and it uttered dread cries. Had it risen any higher, it would have been even more dangerous to Spain than to Cuba, for it would have been of the nature of madness. Against the United States, also, Spain has become exasperated at times, because she did not like our ways. Toward the end of February last, when the Cuban question was first taken up in Congress, that exasperation reached its highest pitch. The Spaniards in every Spanish city of any size, gathered in mobs, tore the American flag to pieces, shouted "Death to Uncle SAM!" menaced the American Consuls, and were enger to fight us to the last drop of Spanish blood. Their tantrums bore so close a resemblance to the burlesque that we could hardly retain our gravity when the cable brought us the reports of them. They would leave the bull ring on a Sunday afternoon to give vent to their fury against the Tankees. Oh. no; neither the Cubans nor the Americans need to be troubled lest they exasperate Spain any worse than she has been exasperated many a time within a year. There is a limit to exasperation.

We are told that Congress will but intensify Spain's determination to crush the Cubans. But how can that determination be intensified? Intensity, too, has its limits. Those limits were reached long ago in Spain. Even aged Spanjards of moderate temper, like EMILIO CASTELAR, have been as intense as possible in their spirit for more than a year. It is not in the power of the Cubans, or the Americans either, to intensify Spain's determination to crush Cuba.

We are told that our belligerency resolu tions will but cause Spain to deal yet more harshly with the Cuban revolutionists. How, then, will she deal with them? What has enforced since WEYLER was put in power? She cannot perpetrate crueler deeds than he has perpetrated. She cannot in all Spain find a bloodier miscreant than WEYLER to set over the Cubans; and he cannot carry savagery further than he has carried it, or draw up decrees more inhuman than those he has already promulgated. We would like to know what Spain can possibly do against the Cubans that would be harsher than what she has done already. She cannot more grossly outrage the decencies of civilization. Her Generals caunot execute more insurgents than they can capture, or persecute suspects with greater violence than in the past, or play a more dishonorable part than they have played hundreds of times. Spain's rule over Cuba caunot be more oppressive than it has been. We need not, therefore, have any apprehension that Spain will deal more harshly than before with the Cuban revolutionary patriots because Congress has adopted the belligerency resolutions.

Nevertheless, we shall keep watch upon WEYLER in Cuba, that we may know what dark designs may enter his mind.

The truth is, that there is but one power which can reduce Spain's exasperation against Cuba, and chasten her determina tion to crush Cuba, and put a stop to her harshness against the Cubans. This power is that of the Cuban revolution. It is that of the valorous army of patriots, which Spain would exterminate. It is that of the spirit of liberty, which Spain would sacrifice to her lusts. It is that of the exultant host which has humbled the pride of Spain, and reduced her to desperation, so that she can

but cry out to WEYLER for more blood. It is to the power of the revolution that we look for relief for Cuba. When the revolution is consummated, Spain's harshness toward Cuba will be ended forever.

We also possess the ability to do some thing more than we have done for Cuba We can notify Spain that there is a point at which Weylerism must stop if she would avoid our wrath. It seems to us that that point has very nearly been reached. It seems to us that the day is at hand for the passage of the joint resolution which has been introduced into the Senate by Senator CALL of Florida. That resolution is one the passage of which could not be disregarded by the Executive functionary in our Gov-

International Agreement.

This famous phrase, employed either as lever in favor of free silver or as a buffer against it, a veritable battle-horse of well nigh every political platform of the past five years, is no longer available for use. If it once denoted a dreamy possibility, it has come to represent nothing. Once it was easily admitted into the declarations of both Democrats and Republicans, on the ground that in bidding for silver votes it was proper to give one's self the benefit of the doubt International agreements were imaginable: why shock the hopes of the silverites with

revelations of their baselessness?

Switzerland down to our own days. The populists have already thrown out fourth article of the Convention of Pretoria. revelations of their baselessness?

the international agreement plank as a humbugging encumbrance, demanding silver straight at 16 to 1. See the Populist platform for the State of Oregon, printed in THE SUN of April 4. It is a model for platforms to come from all other parties.

There isn't going to be any international agreement. No nation of the civilization family wants one. Within the last month, or since the international agreement sop was thrown for the last time in the Republican platform of New York, the evidence has come that the concerted manceuvre of the silver men in the several countries of En rope has failed at every point, Austria being the last. The jig is up. The world now looks forward to abiding by gold as the standard of values, recognizing it as the measure rationally dictated by commercial evolution, and accepting it as permanent, at least until some unforeseen and radical change of circumstances calls for a differ

For the present, and probably for all time "international agreement" as to a differ ent use of gold and silver from what we know to-day, must be put into the class known as buncombe. What ambitious politician who is yet to speak in 1896 will find this simple fact too strong for utterance?

The Truth About the Transvaal.

The monstrous character of the JAMESON raid is ill understood in this country, be cause most of our newspapers have accepted the notion circulated by London journals that the Transvaal bears to England the relations of a vassal State. That there is no foundation for this notion, but that, on the contrary, the South African Republic is independent of Great Britain, is incontro vertibly established on documentary evidence in an article contributed by Mr. KARL BLIND to the April number of the North American Review. Mr. BLIND's special qualification for a discussion of the subject is that he took a conspicuous part in the movement headed by John BRIGHT, which led to the Convention concluded at Pretoria in 1881, and that the Dutch and English texts of the now operative Convention of 1884 were placed in his hands before the treaty was signed.

It will be remembered that in 1852 England by treaty recognized the independence of the South African Republic. In the teeth of this treaty, the Transvaal territory was forcibly annexed in 1877 to England's colonial possessions. Then followed the rebellion of the Boers, and the series of British defeats which culminated in the disaster of Majuba Hill. By the treaty of peace signed in 1881 the "complete self-government" of the Transvanl territory was conceded, but the name "Transvaal State" was substituted for the old appellation, South African Republic. Moreover, that treaty explicitly provided that the Transvaal State was to be subject to the suzerainty of her Majesty, her heirs, and successors;" and the British Crown reserved to itself "the right to move troops through the said State in time of war between the suzerain power and any foreign State or native tribe in South Africa." A British Resident was also appointed "as representative of the suzerain," and he was to "receive from the Government of the Transvaal State such assistance and support as can by law be given to him for the due

discharge of his functions,"

So much for the Convention of 1881, whereby unquestionably England was made a suzerain, and the Transvaal State a vassal. This is obvious enough, but the London newspapers either know not, or deliberately conceal, another fact when they assert that the treaty above mentioned was not superseded, but merely revised in some particulars, by the Convention of 1884. The truth is that the treaty of 1881 proved intolerable, and the Boers resolved that, cost what it would, they would not bear a foreign suzerainty. After protracted negotiations they succeeded, in 1884, in having the English suzerainty claim, which had been inscribed in the preamble and in three paragraphs of the Convention of 1881, formally | lute discretion of a self-appointed "General." struck out. The right, also, of the British Crown to move troops through the Transvaal in time of war, or in case of the apprehension of immediate war, was abolished. Once more, too, the country was acknowledged under its old name of the South African Republic. The British Resident was done away with, and the only British officer who should be entitled to the protection of the republic was to be one appointed to

discharge the functions of a Consul. Clearly, then, the Hollander commonwealth became in 1884 entirely independent. Toward England, no less than toward all other countries. It became a foreign power. That this was the understanding of British statesmen at the time, and subsequently, is made manifest by Mr. BLIND. Lord DERRY. writing to the Transvaal deputation on Feb. 15, 1884, said: "I transmit for your perusal a draft of the new Convention which her Majesty's Government propose in substitution for the Convention of Protoria." In the preamble and in all the paragraphs of this draft, as of the treaty presently signed, the claim to suzerainty was entirely dropped. Years afterward, in answer to interpellations, both a Conservative and a Liberal Minister, Mr. W. H. SMITH and Mr. BUXTON, acknowledged in the House of Commons that the treaty of 1804, declared by Lord DERBY to be a substitute for that of 1881, contains no reservation of the Queen's right of suzerainty.

Is there, then, absolutely nothing in the treaty of 1884, the only one now operative, which affords a colorable pretext for the recent reassertion of a British claim to suzerainty over the South African Republic ? The only semblance of a basis for such a claim must be sought in the fourth article, which says: "The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic, until the same has been approved by her Majesty the Queen." It is added that such approval shall be considered to have been granted if her Majesty's Government shall not within six months have given notice that the conclusion of the treaty is in conflict with British interests. Does this stipulation constitute suzerainty? How can it, when suzerainty, expressly conceded in 1881, was formally abolished in 1884? The fourth article concerning treaties was simply an irksome concession made by a weak power to a strong one. That is all. It is much such a concession as the thirteen British colonies, calling themselves the United States, made to the court of Versailles by the treaty which assured to us the aid of France in our war for independence. Such concessions do not create the relation of vassalage. Not even the concession to one power of a right to move troops, in case of war, through the territory of another makes of the second power a vassal. If it did, as Mr. BLIND points out, the great German empire would have been made a vassal of the Swiss confederacy by the peace of Westphalia, and the kingdom of Sardinia would have been a vassal of

which we have cited above, means no more than this, that two independent but contiguous powers, to wit, England and the South African Republic, recognize the hypothetical existence of certain joint interests. But such a recognition does not authorize Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to set up a claim of suzerainty, which was renounced

This is a question as to which it behooves the citizens of the United States, who at any hour may be called upon to judge whether they ought to sympathize with England or with the Transvaal's champion, the German Emperor, to have definite and wellgrounded opinions. We may, therefore, congratulate the North American Review upon being the first of American periodicals to set forth the exact facts regarding the treaty relations of Great Britain and the South African Republic.

The Beginning of the End.

It has been evident from the beginning of the revolt of the American BOOTHS that General" Booth saw at once that its prompt suppression was necessary to preserve the Salvation Army from disruption. Accordingly he hastened to use all his resources to that end.

His first measures were sharp and de cisive. He thought that by immediate and sharp discipline he could crush out the mutiny at its very start. He deprived BAL-LINGTON BOOTH and his wife of their places of command, and sought to humiliate and disgrace them in the eyes of their followers. That method of attack having failed utterly, and the insurrection growing instead of weakening because of it, the old man adopted different tactics. He had sent over his daughter EVA and ordered his son HERBERT from Canada to join her in an attempt to frighten BALLING-TON with the terror of his father's awful military authority; but the American BOOTHS could not be whipped into submission. Then he tried the method of conciliation, and Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER was the agent chosen to employ it. Probably the "General" was ready to grant almost any terms to the rebels, but they refused to treat.

It is now proved, therefore, that the rupture in the Salvation Army is beyond healing, and the next step the old man is likely to take is indicated in a long letter cabled by him to the Independent. He will treat the American revolt as, after all, of little consequence. What we may already have lost,' he says, "has been far more than compensated for by what we have gained among our own soldiers in every other land Therefore," he proceeds, "I consider our prospects immensely better than at any previous period of our history."

The truth is that the American revolt is a proof of the practical failure of the plan of the Salvation Army. BALLINGTON BOOTH and his wife found by experience that it would not work here, and they modified it accordingly; but the "General' was determined that no methods except those of his own devising should be used anywhere. He would tolerate no criticism of his assumption of infallibility and of absolute military authority. The American mutiny, therefore, was inevitable. It was the consequence of conditions which made the system of the Salvation Army incongruous and inapplicable here.

For the same reason the movement is likely to decline in power everywhere outside of England. The more it has grown, the more evident it has become that the life of the Salvation Army is kept up by artificial stimulation only. The more it has attracted attention, too, the more serious have become the doubts as to its usefulness. The churches resent its competition, more especially in drawing from them the pecuniary and sentimental contributions of piety and philanthropy; and as its treasury grows richer, doubts begin to be expressed as to the wisdom of intrusting so much money to be expended at the abso-

The Salvation Army may preserve a nominal existence in this country, but it is not likely to do more. Its members will not favorable to the English organization. Service in it, therefore, will become both unpleasant and unproductive. The organization will lose most of the social and material backing obtained for it by Mrs. Ballington Booth more especially, and hence it will no longer be able to support a large corps of officers. The churches, which have been increasing in unfrienditness to it as a dangerous rival, will assist in bringing it into disrepute among Protestants of deep religious conviction; and it may be assumed that generally its course in America from this time forth will be steadily, even rapidly, downward. It is not likely that the Salvation Army anywhere will long survive "General" Bootil, who is now an old man, unless as a mere shadow of its once imposing greatness.

The Democratic party would better renomiate Mr. Chrom este and let him be his own somegast, would give greater zest to the campaign.—Minneapis Toire.

icans and from those desirons before other things of seeing Mr. CLEVELAND buried in defeat; but it is thoroughly bad and unpatriotic. The nomination of a man for a third term would be a national misfortune, second only to election for a third term.

It is manifest that the Spanish mobs did not know the difference between the "Yankees" and the rest of the people of this country when they tore around the cities of Spain a few weeks ago crying for the death of the Yankees. Nearly one-half of the members of the House of Representatives who voted for Spain last Monday, were Yankees, the representatives of Yankee constituencies, real native Yankees Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island. These Yankees confronted the American people for the sake of Spain, risked their political fortunes in the interest of Spain, injured their party for Spain, and upheld the despotism of Spain in Cuba. Had it not been for eleven of the Yan-kee members of the House of Representatives, spain would have had but a small show there,

The two Senators, also, who fought the hardest for Spain in the Senate are Yankees, one of them from the old Yankee State of Massachusetts, and the other from the Yankee State of Maine, both of them Yankees of Yankee stock. Spain would have had hardly a leg to stand on in the Senate but for these Yankees.

It was, therefore, rough in Spain to desire that the Yankees should die, or to wish for their killing. The Spaniards ought to disriminate between Yankees, and also between Vankees and other natives. If the Spaniards and known everything they would have cried, Long live the Spanish Yankees!" "Death to the Yankee Yankees!"

It is too bad that we feel it our duty to tell main that these few Spanish Yankees in Congress do not represent the sentiment of the Yankee people in regard to Cuba any more than they represent that of the American people at large. As it was with St. PAUL is with them; they have a law their members which wars against the law in their mind, that is to say, the Yankee mind, which, when truly Yankee, is

favor of Cuba; and so, when Spain again takes up the case of the Yankees she ought to cry for the demise of the true Yankees only, and for ong life to the Spanish Yankees, who are but small crowd anyhow.

It is difficult to have the heart to look a the returns, printed this morning, from the elecion in Kansas City. No doubt they are authentic and full of instruction to persons thoroughly familiar with the political barometer and thernometer of Kansas City. But on the tender mind a horrible fear seizes, Was the candidate for Mayor who wears no cravat, was the too severely practical cititen, full of earnestness and collar buttons was he elected? Otherwise it makes no particular difference who won or who lost. Even a cursory reading of the various Kansas City papers showed that the price of real estate and labor and everything else would go up, whoever vas elected. Everything would be sold for more and yet bought for less. A happy philosophy, and not unknown in other municipal campaigns. But did the man without the necktie get the prize?

A list furnished to Senator ALLEN by Commissioner LOCHERN of the names of widows and other relatives of deceased Colonels and Brigadier and Brevet Brigadier Generals of Volunteers who receive pensions under special acts of Congress is interesting. It shows that there are sixty-two such pensioners, all but five receiving pensions of at least \$360 a year each, while many receive \$600, and two of them \$1,200. Commissioner Locusey says that the list is believed not to be complete, since some acts do not mention what the rank is. Pensions to those of the rank or brevet rank of Major-General, with their higher average rates, are not put down. Besides the latter there is a great number of pensions to widows of regulars.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Knoxcille Herald, avers that a citizen of Memphis of the name of Will T. Halk is "our coming Southern poet," It may be: it well may be. There are so many poets. Northern and Southern, coming and going; and how in the world do they all manage to keep a-going? It is impossible not to venerate a coming poet, and yet there may have been lines more attractive to the seeker of melodious rhythm than this line from the works of Mr. HALE:

"Miasma's baue the slougy pool infests. The Memphis Commercial Appeal lays with as kind a hand the laurel on the brow of the coming poet: "A singularly felicitous conceit," it

says, "is the line descriptive of the kildees' cry: "Across the brooklet's bar, in wild derision Brooklet is perhaps a word on which the patent has expired, and brooklet's bar is not too

lovely a phrase, and what in the name of all the Cuckoos are the kildees and why are they calling, and what are they calling for, across the bar? Respectfully referred to the Hon. JURIS-PRUDENCE MAINES of Canandaigua.

An Iowa correspondent, an observant but ungrammatical Hawkeye, wrote recently to an Eastern statesman: "Did you ever notice the wonderful prestige of names with the final 'N'? Just think of it for a moment: Wash-INGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, BUCHANAN, LINCOLN, JOHNSON, and HARRISON, not to mention Monron and ALLIson!" This Attason supporter seemed to find some encouragement in the final "N" in the Iowa Senator's name, and, turning to the consideration of things across the sea, he added: 'And Napoleon, Wellington, and Nelson!"

The final "N" is, of course, popular in all Anglo-Saxon countries, yet the Iowa correspondent may be a victim of misplaced confidence, if he puts too much dependence on the sufficiency of a final letter as the main support of ALLISON'S candidature. When HANNA of Cuyahoga hears of this Hawkeye, what will he say to him? Why, probably this: "The final N is not in it with the preliminary Mc." Instance, McClellan, Mc-PHERSON, McCOOK, McCLERNAND, McDOWELL, McDonough, McLean, and McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, not to speak of Mc-Manon, President of the French republic, McDonald, the Marshal, Macaulay, the historian, and MACCHIAVELLI, a Florentine HANNA, a prototype of the Cuyahoga Boss. Long life to

Out of the old fields cometh this new corn. Welcome to the faces of old friends now turning up every day. Among them are: striking the keynote, sounding the tocsin, the people are for him, the people's choice, the plain people's choice-it is not clear whom the handsome people favor; probably Mr. ALLISON-and support him to the bitter and no second choice, nominated in eloquent speech, remarks on taking find by experience that public opinion is the chair roused the enthusiasm of the vast audience to the highest pitch, audience arose as one man, with the deepest respect for all other candidates will continue to rally around their own peerless orator, patriot, and statesman is his own platform, our standard bearer, has never faltered in his devotion to the great principles of Republicanism, and last, but by no means worst, a scathing letter. It is hard to understand how anybody keeps himself unscathed when such a remarkable lot of scathing letters and stinging criticisms is in active circulation.

There was a day when Uncle HORACE Boxes flamed on the forehead of Iowa, which had just risen from a long Republican snooze. He exuded tariff reform. He had great hopes, Men shook their heads sagely and said: "There is the making of a President in that man." There was a day when Uncle Horace Boils waved a majestic farewell to the stage of polities, on which a strong Republican company was playing. It is now said that he may be called back. If the Iowa Democrats declare for free silver, it is said that Uncle Housen will be a delegate at large to Chicago; and if he is, and if the Chicago Convention can be induced to shout for free sliver, and if the nomination of Uncle HORACE can be brought about Uncle Horace will be nominated for President. Centingencies enough here to summon the best ingenuity of an old-fashioned conveyancer; ifs enough to throw a student of the subjunctive into a fit of joy. But who will complain if the silver Democrats of Iowa in general and Uncle Houses Boxes in particular are made of a merry mind by hopping about on these balancing poles of possibility?

Beer Selling on Sunday, To rue Entron or Tug Sus-Sie: I, being in the saloon business in New York, was compelled to closmy place of business on Sunday, April 5. I have a bill of fare and serve from same sandwiches, cold cuts, selads, &c. I thought it was hard for me to close, as the bar is separate from the dining room. It of course, like hundreds of others that are unfortunate at the present time, took a walk about to see how the law present time, took a walk about to see how the law to the second time. It is not took to the second time to the law to the better, but on going thown four ther I found a German resert on is seventeenth street, ling the law to the better, but on going shown four the I found a German resert on is seventeenth street, mear Third avenue, onen and doing a land office business. I had no trouble whatever in getting in. After quite some trouble I managed to get a seal at one of the eighty or ninety tables, which were all excepted with people, and was handed a bill of fare, and, upon ordering an egg. I had about five glasses of heer. Now what I want to get at its, how is it this mun can to his and I am compelled to close? Eindly explain this for me, and by so cloting you will oddge. the bar is separate from the dining room. I, of course me, and I am compelled to show and I am compelled to show will oblige, me, and by so doing you will oblige, E. M. GAUE, 472 Grand avenue, Brooklyn.

We suppose that this man had a hotel license. That will cover all the Sunday beer that the stomach can absorb,

No Better People.

To tim Entrol or Thin Six-Ser: I read the letter concerning Canada from a "Regular Reader" in The Sex to-day with great pleasure. I am a native of this State, but was engaged in manufacturing in Canada from 1861 to 1886. There are no better people on earth than the inhabitheir two great English speaking communities will

be united. Then England and America can unite and amand the peace of the world, BROOKLYS, April 5. PRANCIS W. GLEN.

To Bet that New York Will Next Go Demo cratic,

To the Editor of The Sux Sir: A few days ago you were kind enough to affect space to me in a pro posal to bet one hundred or one thousand dollars that the hemogratio party would carry the State Usis fail, as yet no response. Will you phase reoffer the same and see if we cannot pull out some partfolic Republi-can. Gummrorium Landbox, 409 West Lad avenue. GREAT IS THE BANANA.

If Necessary, All the Peoples of the Enrth Could Live On It Alone.

From the Youth's Companie The banana, which alone of fruits possesses all the essentials to the sustenance of human life, is worth more than all the others, and is thus the most valuable fruit in the world. Even with us it aircady holds its own when compared with any other fruit, while in some countries Africa, for instance—its position is as important as that of wheat in the United States, or rice in Chica. Over the larger part of the Dark Continent the banana is the staple article of native ood, and every African village has its banana

Chioa. Over the larger part of the Dark Content the bananas is the staple article of native food, and every African village has its banana fields, as we have fields of potatoes or corn.

The banana belongs to the great Miss family which, with its soure of species and innumerable varieties, encircles the world between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, even extending its limits a few degrees to the north and south of them. The plantain, of which we read so much in all books describing travel in the tropics, is but a larger and coarser variety of the banana; while manila hemp comes from another branch of the banana family, the great Miss terrilis of the plantana family, the great Miss terrilis of the plantana family, the great Miss terrilis of the plantana family and the kind most generally cultivated for their fruit are the dwarfs, which grow to a height of but four or five feet. The smallest of these produce the delivate fig bananas, anknown to northern markets, but almost the only ones eaten as fruit in countries where the banana is grown. While the little fig banana is always classed as a fruit, plantains, which are the largest of the family, are invariably fried or baked and regarded as vegetables. Ordinary bananas, taken before they are quite ripe, may be acceptably prepared in the same way. For cooking or drying they are cut into strips lengthwise, while for serving in their natural state they are eliced crosswise.

A number of delicious desserts may be prepared by cutting ripe bananas into thin slices and sorving with custard, with lime juice and sugar, with lemon juice and desiccated cocoanut, or in other ways that will readily suggest themselves. Bananas can be dried as easily as apples or beaches. In this modition they will keep for a long time, and may be eaten by themselves or used in the making of ples, cakes, or puddings.

The banana is extremely sensitive to c

curl their outer end upward as they grow, and not downward, as is subposed by most persons who have only seen the bunches hanging upside down in fruit stalls.

After the fruit is formed it takes about three months to "fill" or attain its full size. Then, although it is still green, the bunch is cut and hung in a shaded place to ripen, for bananas, like pears, ripen best after being gathered. Thus, unlike most tropical fruits, the banana of northern markets is full equal in flavor and nutrition to that consumed where grown.

Having borne its single bunch of fruit the lifework of the plant is ended, and it quickly dies, or as is always the case where it is cultivated, is at once cut down. When thus treated the severed trunk yields a copious flow of juice that is in itself an indelible ink, the stain of which cannot be removed from linen or cotton. The place of the defunct "tree" is immediately taken by the sturdlest of the cluster of shoots that have spoung up in its shadow, and thus from a single sucker the supply of bearing plants is continued indelinitely.

Hamanas require a damp, rich soil; but that being given, they repay the labor of planting and such slight cultivation as is required to keep them free from other growths, with a yield so great as to be out of all proportion to the work expended upon them. After a while, too, the plants aid in their own cultivation by so covering the ground about them with their own retuse leaves as effectually to prevent any other growth in their immediate vicinity.

So generous is the fruitage of this extraordinary plant that its food product was estimated by Bayon Von Humbold: to be one hundred and thirty-three times greater than that of potatoes, in other words, if a certain area of ground would produce thirty-three pounds of wheat, and forty-four times more than that of potatoes, in other words, if a certain area of ground would produce thirty-three pounds of wheat or ninety-wine of potatoes, are qual area of banana land would yield four thousand pounds of fruit.

would produce thirty-three pounds of wheat or ninety-nine of potatoes, an equal area of banana lain would yield four thousand pounds of fruit, containing all the life-sustaining properties of both wheat and potatoes. Von Humboldt also asserted that the arable lands of Central Amer-ica alone can produce enough bananas to feed the world.

ica alone can produce enough bananas to feed the world.

It is now generally admitted that the banana is indigenous only to the Malayan peninsula, and that, as it has neither seeds to be scattered by birds, nor a buoyant husk, like that of the cocoanant, to float it in ocean currents, it must bave been by human agency spread to all the other parts of the world where it is now found. But as it was discovered in Central America and the West Indian Islands by the followers of Columbus, the question arises: "Who carried it to those places?" Was the original discovery and settlement of America made by banana planters from the Pacific Islands, ages before Europeans crossed the Arlantie? If the story of the banana's wanderings were truly recorded, much of the hidden history of the buman race might stand revealed.

A few years ago the only bananas brought to this country came in small but swift sailing vessels from the West Indies, and the fruit, now so plentiful everywhere, was almost unknown beyond the larger const cities. Then bananas sold at retail for from five to ten cents apiece, and but few neode were able to indulice in them. The demand has doubled about every

bananas sold at retail for from five to ten cents apiece, and but few peoule were able to indulge in them. The demand has doubled about every five years since 1809, and the result is that now there are regular lines of fruit steamers, devoted almost wholly to the banana trade, running from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimere, and New Orleans to Jamaica, Cuba, and various Central American ports, and lyinging back bananas by the million bunches during every month of the year. Though the largest shipments are received during the summer months, when they can be more economically ripened, the banana is the one fruit that is always in season. ays in season.

Few bananas are raised within the limits of

Ways in season.

Few bananas are raised within the limits of the United States, only the extreme southern portlons of Florida and California being available for their cultivation; but with the ever-increasing facilities for their importation they are becoming so plent out that new and hitherto undreamed of uses are rapidly being found for them. A banana meal which will keep as long as wheat flour, and make an induitely more nutritious bread, is promised for the immediate future. Hanana sausage and banana beer have successfully passed the experimental stages. Banana skins contain a touga fibre from which the finest of cloth can be weven. The juice yielded by these skins during the process of extracting their fibre can be used either as an indelible ink or fermented integes! vinegar.

Could anything be more contrary to our preconceived notions than bananas as a food for babes? Yet only last summer I was introduced to a perfectly well, sturdy, and resy-checked little chap a year old who, so his parents assured me, had never tasted milk, and had, during the first six months of his life, been fed wholly on ripe bananas.

Forcing Plants by Electricity.

From the Pittsburgh Desputch, Iruses, N. Y., April 3.—The professors in the Department of Hortfeulture at Cornell have just oncluded important experiments in developing plants by electric light. Prof. Dat cy said: "We are highly gratified with the result. We have proved that by using electric light during the daytime we can produce filles fully two weeks before those that are grown under natural conditions. The effect is fully as marked in the case of let-fuce, but we found that electricity is a positive

triment to peas. "We will still continue our investigation on different plants, and will ascertain the effects on vegetation of the Roentgen rays. We shall also experiment on plants by electrifying the atmosphere is which they are grown,"

How It Strikes Texas.

From the Gaiveston Latty News.

April Is here. The roses lave in silvery showers, ike naisda bathing in limpld forest stre hows bend across the sky, resplentant with prisnatic glory; the sun plays hide and seek behind the shifting clouds, but peops through the rifts every minute or two to smile upon green, gargeous, giorious, grand old Texas.

Causibaltam a la Fourchette,

Iron the Church Times. in his report to his Dishop wrote: "I much regret that my flock are still addicted to can-missism, but, thenks to my example and precept, they are becoming as far civilized that the use of knives and forks is becoming quite common."

Latest and Lovellest. I rain the Chicago Record.

"Florate, have you joined any new societies lately !"

"Oh, yes, and it's a lovely organization. It's the 'Universal Staterhood of the Universal Broth-erhood of Mm."

Of Course. From the Kansas City Pines. Irishman (at telephone)-Sind me up tree bale

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ARMORE A Claim of Discrimination Set Up by

Correspondent. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir; On Wednes, day at 10:30 there will be a hearing in the Mayor's office in the City Hall before the Board of Armory Commissioners, of whom Mayor Strong is one, of the project to utilize the present site of the College of the City of New York, on the southeast corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, for a new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The site is to be abandoned by the New York College as no longer desirable, the new college building mov-ing far up town; and the representatives of the Staty-ninth have secured the concurrence of the Armory Commissioners, subject to the objections of property owners in the vicinity of Lex-

have formed what they call a "protective association" to exclude the Sixty-ninth.

The present building and grounds of the New York College are, by chapter 108 of the Laws of 1895, to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the estimated value of the land is about \$500,030, which sum will have to be raised by the issue of armory bonds, as in the case of other regiments, if the Sixty-ninth Regiment is to have a new headquarters in place of the present unsultable and unseemly armory on the upper floors of the Tomnkins Market, a building more than thirty-five years old and wholly unsuited for regimental purposes, if not unsafe for drilling and mane ovres.

ington avenue and Twenty-third street who

I claim that the objection to the acceptance of the New York College site for the uses of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is due to a sentiment of prejudice against that regiment (the Sixtyninth has always been the Irish regiment in the New York militia), and not to the other pretended reasons of a business character. Yet the Sixty-ninth Regiment has an honorable rec-

the New York militial, and not to the other pretended reasons of a business character. Yet the Sixty-ninth Regiment has an honorable record in war, and is well deserving of a suitable and proper armory, such as the people of New York are well able and willing to pay for.

The Seventh Regiment Armory, at Sixty-sixth street and Fark avenue, cost \$050,000. The Eighth Regiment Armory, Park avenue and Ninety-fourth street, cost \$050,000 for the land and \$350,000 for the building. The Ninth Regiment Armory, nearly completed, on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will cost when finished \$777,000: \$424,000 for the land and \$355,000 for the hidding. The Twelfth Regiment Armory, as Sixty-first street, and Columbus avenue, cost \$310,000; \$300,000 for the building and \$210,000 for the site. The Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth street and Boulevard, cost \$345,000; \$225,000 for the land and \$280,000 for the site the Night only to 1801, nine years after the Sixty-ninth Regiment had been established. The Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street, cost, including the land, \$000,000. All these armory buildings in New York have been constructed on improved plans. They are durable and substantial and well fitted for regimental uses, chosen with special reference to the converience of the militiamen, and able probably to withstand a serious assault in the event of any ricous or turbulent outbreak.

Why, while these things are known and acknowledged, why should the Sixty-ninth, the Irish-American regiment, "the gallant Sixty-ninth, salt was called in the war, be restricted to unsafe and unsuitable rooms over a market? It cannot seriously be pretended by any one that the present Tompkins Market structure is in any sense an armory. It could not withstand an assault of half a dozen determined newsboys. The city of New York has expended millions of dollars in armorles. The objection is made that the land at the corner of Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue is too valuable for

-A woman school teacher of Amesbury, Mass., retired last week after fifty-three years of con service.

-New England's maple sugar crop is reported to e short this year, but the spruce gum crop is said to be all right, in both quantity and quality. -Nine thousand maple trees will be cut up this summer on the upper Kennebee River, Me., to fur-

nish material for filling an order for 1,500,006 blocks for shoe lasts. -A buffalo breeding park has been catablished experimentally at Adrian, Mich., by a big wire fence-making concern. Five buffaloos were bought

from the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, a few days ago to stock the park. -Canada lynxes have multiplied greatly in Maine during the past few years, and the woods men fear that if they continue to increase at the same rate they will prove dangerous and destructive to other game, especially to fawns.

-A team consisting of three horses and an ox is in regular service hauling lumber to the railroad stations in Aroustook county, Me. The ox is harnessed with bit and breeching, and works harmoniously and well beside one of the horses.

—One bolt of lightning struck and destroyed two

and shattered to splinters. One tree was thirty feet from a house. The occupants saw the trees struck, but did not feel anything of the electricity. -Italian fruit sellers in Danbury, Conn., have been running blind tigers behind their peanut reasters and doing a big Sunday business in the if licit selling of beer and other prohibited beverages. Last Sunday the stalls were raided and seven barrels of hard cider and several cases of beer collected

trees growing about 125 feet apart near Gaines

-A novel system of disseminating weather forecasts, which seems a triffe about of the new scheme f putting bulletins in the Post Office date stamps, has been inaugurated by the Florida Central and Pentusular Battroad. The engineers on that road dow six long blacts of the whistle, at intervals of three miles, to warn fruit growers of cold wayed predicted by the United States Weather Bureau

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Birmingham's chief megistrate is to be a Lord Mayor, too, that title having been recently couferred on the Mayors of Liverpool, Manchester Copenhagen is to have a woman's theatre, with women to manage it, women to act all the parts, and women to write the play. A beginning will be

made with a play by Margaret Thorson. George Henry Boughton has just been elected to the Royal Academy. He had been an associate since 1879. Though his reputation was made in New York he is an Englishman by birth. Buluwayo feels doubly empty. A local news

paper says: "In consequence of the local baker de-parting suddenly from our inbist, regretted by all his friends except his creditors, Buluwaye has been without bread the greater part of the week."

New possibilities in the use of the Röntgen rays have been discovered by br. Frenzel of Berlin

upon the other were placed in the holder and a p ture of a froe taken. The image was equally well lefined on each sheet. Leprosy seems to have broken out in the Russian Baltic provinces with something of the virulence it had in the middle ages. Several hundred persons are said to be afflicted with the disease, and the

Livonian Diet has just taken measures for isolat ing them at the coas or the State Mme. Cavaignac, wife of the French War Min-ister, had a bit of a broken needle in her hand which the surgeons could not find. She went to he feole Centrale, had the hand pictured by the Ronticen rays showing the needle, took the picture

to a surgeon, and had the needle taken out.

There were 10,000 students in attendance at Russian universities at the beginning of the year divided as follows Moscow, 8,888, 8t. Peters-buog, 2,025; Nice, 2,244; Helsingfors in Finland, 1,875; Inspect to Livenia, 1,854; Warsaw, 1,375; Kharkov, 1,406; Kazan, 955; Odesa, 555; ned Tunesk in Starta, 40h.

Cardinal Manning's executors have recovered his papers from Mr. Purcell, his biographer. It consequence of legal proceedings, Mr. Purcell has promised, not only to give back all the papers to his hands, but also not to publish or show to any one documents that did not appear in the first edi-tion. It is another case of shutting the stable door after the horse has run away.

of hay and wan bug of oats.
Feed Dealer-All right. Who for? Irishman-There now, don't get gay. For the erec, av corse.